

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1890.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth st.  
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Telephone Calls.  
Business Office, 231 Editorial Rooms, 233

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, without Sunday, \$12.00  
One year, with Sunday, 14.00  
Six months, without Sunday, 7.00  
Six months, with Sunday, 8.00  
Three months, without Sunday, 3.50  
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Delivered by carrier in city, 25 cents per week.

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JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in  
the United States should put in an eight-cent paper  
a cent extra postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-  
cent paper, a two-cent postage stamp. Foreign  
postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in  
this paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-  
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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:

LONDON—American Exchange in Europe, 449  
Strand.

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard  
des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Giles House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. P. Kemble, 375 Lancaster  
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House.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

The Sunday Journal has double the circula-  
tion of any Sunday paper in Indiana.  
Price five cents.

THE reports from trade centers show  
that business is uniformly encouraging,  
but the stock markets show signs of  
reaction.

THE General Assembly of the Presby-  
terian Church, composed of 530 dele-  
gates, in session at Saratoga, is attract-  
ing more attention now than Congress.

"RICHARD VAUX, the veteran war-  
rior," exclaims an admiring Democratic  
newspaper. It neglects to explain in  
which war he fought, and on which side.

If the managers of railroads from Chi-  
cago and St. Louis can afford to carry  
passengers for a season for about one-  
fifth the usual rates, as they are now do-  
ing, why will it not be profitable to make  
a general reduction all the year round?

WHAT upon earth can there be in a  
meeting of the Indiana Civil-service  
Reform Association so dark and terrible  
that reporters should be shut out? Surely  
the weighty matters discussed at  
Fort Wayne are not of such fearful im-  
port that it would be dangerous to let  
the public know what was going on.

Ir ever a thorough investigation was  
made into a murder case such as one is  
that now in progress in Henry county in  
regard to the killing of Eli Ladd. If  
legal process were half as prompt and  
sure in some of the Democratic counties  
of the southern tier there would be con-  
siderably less of the criminal White Cap  
folly in Indiana.

LOUISVILLE has reason to be proud of  
its work in relieving the victims of the  
recent cyclone. The report of the com-  
mittee in charge of the work says that  
all necessary relief has been furnished  
by an expenditure of \$155,735, of which  
\$115,308 was contributed by the citizens  
of Louisville, and only \$50,547 was re-  
ceived outside of the city.

THE public is evidently dissatisfied  
with the sentence which the court-mar-  
tial trying Commander McCalla imposed,  
and it seems trivial to suspend a man  
from service for three years for the  
grave offenses which were proved  
against him. If, however, Secretary  
Tracy had not approved the findings  
and sentence, McCalla would have gone  
unpunished.

THE Farmers' Alliance proposes to put  
congressional candidates in the field in  
several of the Georgia districts against  
the Democrats who have long repre-  
sented them. Possibly it is true, as the  
Atlanta Constitution claims, that the  
Alliance men are "working within the  
party," but it is a sort of fomentation  
that is likely to produce a very painful  
case of "gripes."

WHEN you hear of a man who is a  
"confirmed woman-hater," it is time to  
ask the name of the woman he is about  
to marry. Just as the correspondents  
have stopped talking of Stanley's settled  
dislike for ladies' society, along comes  
the announcement that he has entered  
into a marriage engagement with a  
beautiful girl, which is precisely what  
might have been expected.

THE fact that the treaties which Mr.  
Stanley made with the African chiefs  
have been disavowed by the British gov-  
ernment will not tend to pacify the ex-  
plorer. He is said to complain that  
the government did not sustain him, and  
that England is losing the opportunity  
to acquire possession of a large portion  
of Africa, which Germany, by employ-  
ing Emin Pasha, is making haste to seize.

VON MOLTKE uttered before the Reich-  
stag, the other night, the most potent  
argument among European governments  
for maintaining large standing armies,  
when he said the next war would not be  
one declared by a cabinet; that in these  
days of social unrest the government  
must be made strong to control its own  
people. It has long been suspected that  
the war bugaboo was kept alive merely  
to support big armies for use in case of  
attempted revolution at home. Von  
Moltke's speech was considerably more  
truthful than politics.

By an act of the late New York Leg-  
islature, married women have been  
given the same rights that men enjoy in  
the courts to bring actions for injuries to  
property, person, character, and injuries  
arising out of the marital relation in  
cases in which an unmarried woman  
has a right of action by law. On the  
other hand, the husband is not liable in

damages for his wife's wrongful acts for  
injuries to person or property, unless  
such acts are due to his coercion. In  
other words, a married woman in New  
York has all the rights which her hus-  
band enjoys, except that of suffrage.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

No assemblage of the representatives  
of a great church in modern times has  
attracted so much attention and is the  
subject of so general interest as the ses-  
sion of the Presbyterian General As-  
sembly now being held in Saratoga. The  
movement is the most remarkable one  
in religious history. Only two years  
ago a small presbytery in Long Island,  
N. Y., sent an overture to the Centennial  
General Assembly, asking for a revision  
of certain sections of the Westminster  
Confession. The overture attracted no  
attention further than a reference to the  
next General Assembly. When the last  
assembly met overtures from fifteen  
presbyteries, none of them prominent,  
were received on the same subject. In  
deference to those presbyteries the ques-  
tion was determined to submit the question  
of revision to the presbyteries of the church.  
The result is a great surprise both to  
Presbyterians and the public interest-  
ed in religious movements, nearly  
two-thirds of the 213 presbyteries  
having voted either in favor of  
revising the confession or formulating  
an entirely new creed. The fact that  
this movement began outside of what  
are regarded as the centers of religious  
influence and thought, and without the  
championship of a single conspicuous  
leader has swept everything before it  
in the most conservative religious de-  
nominations of Protestantism, in the  
brief period of two years, is as suggest-  
ive as it is remarkable. It proves that  
there must have been a growing con-  
viction in the minds of a decided major-  
ity of the controlling element in the  
Presbyterian Church that its creeds are  
not in accord with their beliefs. True,  
quite a number of those who ask for a  
revision assert that their only purpose  
is to introduce such changes in its phrase-  
ology here and there as will make it more  
suited to the thought of the modern  
church, and that they entertain no  
doubts in regard to the essential doc-  
trines of Presbyterianism; but such ex-  
planation of their purpose seems trivial.  
If they hold to the doctrines of the  
Westminster Confession, the language  
in which they are expressed seems of  
little consequence. Others demand a  
new creed, and boldly declare that  
the Presbyterians of to-day do  
not believe in the entire confession.  
Professor Briggs, who is regarded as  
the leader of this element, names  
the doctrines of reprobation, the damna-  
tion of infants, the universal damnation  
of the heathen, the statements that the  
Roman Catholics are idolaters and that  
the Pope is anti-Christ, as those in which  
the large body of intelligent Presby-  
terians do not believe, and which are  
repugnant to them. There is reason to  
believe that the Professor speaks for a  
large part of the membership of that  
church, where the highest intelligence  
prevails. This is seen in social life.  
Twenty-five years ago, communicants of  
any of the so-called orthodox churches  
who should sit down to a social game of  
cards, attend a theater, or even permit  
their children to be taught to dance,  
would incur the displeasure of the church  
and become liable to its discipline. All  
that has passed away in the most intelli-  
gent localities. These things are mildly  
deplored by many clergymen, but even  
they do not regard them as positive sins,  
but rather as questionable amusements.  
Now, it is impossible that such a change  
of opinion could have taken place in re-  
gard to these matters without involving  
a modification of beliefs.

What will the General Assembly do?  
It is made up of the ablest men of the  
Presbyterian Church—men of great  
learning, large experience and intelli-  
gence. There is very evidently a wide  
difference of opinion as to what policy  
shall be pursued. The report of the  
committee appointed by the last Gen-  
eral Assembly to consider the overtures  
of the presbyteries asking for a change  
in the creed, which was presented on  
Friday, recommended a line of action  
which, if adopted, will take the consid-  
eration of the subject out of the Gen-  
eral Assembly and refer it to the presby-  
teries. But the method of the submis-  
sion of proposed changes in the  
creed which the committee advises is  
such that it may be doubted if any posi-  
tive alteration could ever reach the pres-  
byteries. If this report, which is under  
consideration now, is adopted, any dis-  
cussion of the Westminster Confession  
by the present General Assembly will  
be prevented, and action postponed for  
a time at least. The discussion of the  
report has already developed a wide dif-  
ference of opinion. If it shall be adopt-  
ed the public interest in the General  
Assembly will probably come to an end.  
If otherwise, the debate and final action  
will be watched with wide and deep in-  
terest, for the reason that that body's action  
will influence the future of other  
churches, even if it cannot check pro-  
gressive religious thought and tendency.

Dr. McCosh, ex-president of Prince-  
ton, has an article in the Independent,  
in which he favors revision of the Con-  
fession of Faith. This is something of  
a surprise, since it would naturally be  
supposed that so rigid a theologian and  
blue a Presbyterian would oppose a  
change in a creed so time-honored as  
to have become in a measure sacred.  
He speaks of the revision, however,  
as a thing not only desirable, but sure  
to come, though by a gradual and  
not revolutionary process, and he an-  
ticipates great good from it. Among  
the benefits to follow will be the  
relief to the consciences of those  
who are not sure whether all the state-  
ments are in conformity with Scripture.  
The churches will also be drawn  
closer together by removing obnoxious  
statements which are hindrances to  
unity, and will cooperate in a variety  
of good works that cannot be accom-  
plished by any one church. The most  
important result of all, however, says  
Dr. McCosh, is that revision will help  
to bring about a federation of the  
churches so as to secure the preaching  
of the gospel to every creature through-  
out our land. This is not done at pre-

ent, and the responsibility and conse-  
quent sin rests upon the churches. There  
are, he says, "wide districts in all our  
large cities, and scattered districts in  
our rural regions where the gospel is  
as little known as in the heart of Africa,  
and where thousands are perishing for  
lack of knowledge." With so honored a  
leader of Presbyterian opinion taking  
the stand that revision is not a matter  
of mere intellectual importance, turning  
on the grammatical construction of a  
sentence, or the interpretation of am-  
biguous phrases, but that the work of  
Christianity will be advanced by it, the  
final success of the movement can hard-  
ly be doubted. The completion of the  
work may be a matter of time, but a  
hampering creed will not be forever  
permitted to check the advance of  
Christianity in an organization so pro-  
gressive and enlightened as the Presby-  
terian Church.

BELLAMYISM CROPPING OUT.

Half a dozen bills, memorials and peti-  
tions now on the files of committees in  
Congress show conclusively that quite a  
number of people have got ideas from  
Mr. Bellamy's book and propose to put  
them into practical operation. One of  
these papers is in the form of a petition,  
elegantly printed in tinted ink on an ex-  
cellent quality of paper, and comes from  
the headquarters of the executive com-  
mittee of the unemployed in San Fran-  
cisco. It sets forth that because of bad  
weather, the evils of competition and  
the vicious financial system several hun-  
dred of those whom the committee rep-  
resents are without employment or the  
means of living. The committee asks  
that \$5,000,000 be loaned the city of San  
Francisco, presumably to be expended  
in labor, and in the event this is not  
done, that work on an extensive scale be  
begun on coast defenses near San  
Francisco, without the intervention of  
contractors. The committee add that  
the petitioners have enrolled themselves  
into regiments of the "Industrial Army  
of the United States," and they ask that  
they may be mustered into the govern-  
ment service to serve during good be-  
havior or voluntary resignation unless  
sooner discharged; but they will, under  
no circumstances, be forced to become  
the recipients of so-called charity.

Senator Plumb, of Kansas, has pre-  
sented, at the instance of the Wage-  
workers' Political Alliance of Washing-  
ton, a bill which proposes to create a  
volunteer "Grand Army of Labor of this  
Republic," the members of which shall  
work four hours a day in the week, with  
a two-weeks' vacation at the end of every  
six weeks, and receive a uniform wage  
of \$4 per day, payable in greenbacks,  
which the government shall provide to  
print, if there is not a sufficient quan-  
tity in the treasury. The inventors of  
the scheme do not make reference  
to the nature of the employment  
they expect to find, but they  
seem to assume that the government  
which furnishes the money will find the  
small amount of employment which will  
be necessary to keep the army busy.  
Both these schemes are in harmony with  
the proposition that the government  
build warehouses for the storage of the  
produce of farmers and issue them legal  
tender certificates for 80 per cent. of its  
value, and that the same paternal good-  
ness shall loan farmers money at 1 per  
cent. to the extent of two-thirds of the  
appraised value thereof.

There are those who claim to be believ-  
ers of the Bellamy fad in cities—men and  
women of refinement and culture, if not  
of practical sense—who will doubtless  
condemn these schemes as absurd and  
impracticable, but they are as sensible  
and practical as their theory of national  
socialism. Indeed, they are more so,  
because those who present these plans  
show a practical purpose of carrying  
into effect, on a small scale, the Bellamy  
theory. If, to those who profess to be-  
lieve it, a partial application of the the-  
ory is absurd, what must the attempt of  
carrying into effect of the entire theory  
appear to practical people? Ere long,  
all such schemes will be regarded by  
everybody as the work of cranks; now  
they serve to show that between radical  
crankism and mild insanity the territory  
is limited.

AN ASSAULT UPON PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

It is well known to those who are in-  
formed regarding the sentiment of many  
intelligent Catholics in large cities, that  
they are hostile to the parochial school  
as a substitute for public instruction.  
In spite of the efforts of the clergy  
and the denunciation of church dig-  
nities, the greater number of pa-  
rents who are strict Catholics still send  
their children to the public schools. One  
has not to refer to this matter often  
in the presence of intelligent Catholic  
citizens to learn that they are in favor  
of the public school system, and opposed to  
the parochial school as a substitute.  
Fortunately for both priest and layman,  
the former, as a rule, have been too  
wise to make the issue a practical test  
of their authority. In the cases where  
they have done so, the larger part  
of Catholic parents have ig-  
nored the priest and have contin-  
ued to send their children to the  
public schools. A pamphlet has recently  
appeared, written by a Catholic layman.  
His name is not given, but the Arnold  
Publishing Company declare that he is  
an "earnest Catholic and widely and  
well known in his special lines." The  
writer boldly takes the ground that  
the assumption of the Catholic clergy  
that the theory that "the action of eccle-  
siastical superiors ought not to be struck  
at with the sword of speech, even when  
they appear to merit censure," is "an ob-  
solete precept of clerical teaching which  
will not be observed in America," and  
gives notice that the "action of eccle-  
siastical superiors will be censured in re-  
gard to the school question, or any other  
subject, when such action puts in jeop-  
ardy not only the interests of the Irish  
race, but of the whole American people."  
He then proceeds to show that the issue  
between the public and the parochial  
school has not been raised by the laity,  
but by the clergy; that the parochial  
system unnecessarily increases the taxes  
of Catholics, creates ill will against them  
on the part of non-Catholics, drives  
Protestant patronage away from Catho-  
lic business, and generally isolates the

Catholic from the rest of the communi-  
ty, carrying forward the foreign nation-  
alism of the Catholic immigrant, with its  
many attendant disadvantages, into suc-  
ceeding generations. He then proceeds  
to assail the parochial school, on the  
ground that its effect, if put into gen-  
eral practice, would be to divide the Amer-  
ican people into ecclesiastical classes. He  
says:

As an agency obstructive to the amal-  
gamation of the American people, the adop-  
tion of the scheme of a parochial school for  
every sect would be much more efficient  
than successful Southern secession, which  
would divide the population into only two  
parts, while the church-school system  
would separate it into many. The one  
would give us union "on the half-shell,"  
the other would "smash it into smithereens."  
The establishment of the Confedera-  
tion would have sundered the country into  
two large islands, each church-school sys-  
tem would cut it up into a Polynesia, the brack-  
ish water of sectarian hatreds lying between  
them, ever growing, eroding and bitter,  
ever more impassable to the young or the  
old, till men would look on the political  
map of the world for the free America of  
to-day as vainly as for the lost Atlantis  
that lies buried in the ocean. It is this  
tremendous power for mischief latent in the  
school system, and the country into two  
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